



Safe



Outcome Sponsor – Nick Jarman
Director for Children’s Services



Outcomes Focused Monitoring Report
July 2018

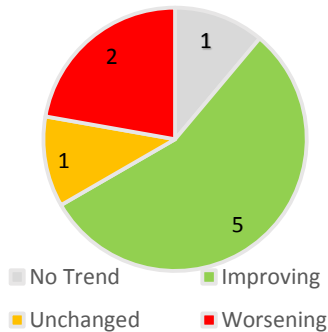
The following pages have been provided to summarise the current position against each outcome indicator and performance measure. This will help the council to identify and focus upon potential areas for further scrutiny. All risks are drawn from the [Corporate Risk Register](#) and mapped against specific population indicators where relevant. Any further corporate risks that relate to the 'Safe' outcome is also included to provide a full overview. Please note that information relating to outcomes and shared accountability can be found on the [Dorset Outcomes Tracker](#).

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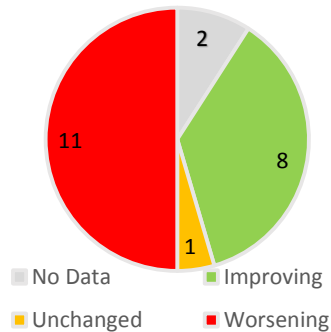


**Corporate Plan 2017-18: Dorset County Council's Outcomes and Performance Framework
SAFE - Executive Summary**

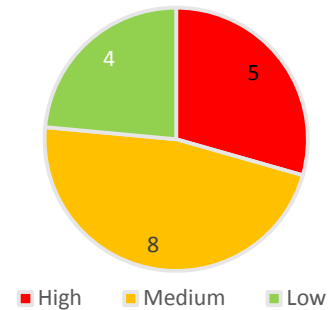
**Population Indicator
(9 in total)**



**Performance Measure
(Currently 22 in total)**



**Risk
(Currently 17 in total)**



Suggested Indicators for Focus

- Domestic Abuse incidents
- Adult Safeguarding

Suggested Measures for Focus

- Children in need rate per 10,000
- Re-referrals to children's social care
- Children subject of a plan for a second or subsequent time
- LAC ceased special Guardianship order
- No. of individuals who have completed support (domestic abuse)
- No. of assaults per quarter
- Roads in need of maintenance
- Road defects made safe on time Cat 2 28 days
- Inspections completed on time
- Skid resistance – non-principal roads

Suggested Risks for Focus

- 04a – Health and Safety risks associated with occupation of premises
- 01d – A lack of sufficiency (placements/residential/ foster care) impacts negatively on the demands led budget for children in care
- 09b - Inability to maintain the highways infrastructure to an acceptable standard in the face of changing circumstances (e.g. budget reductions; climate change)
- C07 – Mosaic hosting issues have caused frequent planned and unplanned system outages
- 14b - Inability to attract and retain suitably qualified specialist safeguarding staff within Children's Services

SAFE: 01 Population Indicator - Rate of children subject to a child protection plan - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels																		
DORSET Previous (2016-17) = 53.8 per 10,000		<table border="1"> <caption>Rate of children subject to a child protection plan (per 10,000)</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Year</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2012-13</td> <td>53.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2013-14</td> <td>58.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2014-15</td> <td>59.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2015-16</td> <td>60.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2016-17</td> <td>58.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2017-18</td> <td>32.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Year	Rate	2012-13	53.8	2013-14	58.5	2014-15	59.5	2015-16	60.5	2016-17	58.5	2017-18	32.8		
Year	Rate																	
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2016-17	58.5																	
2017-18	32.8																	
DORSET Latest (2017-18) = 32.8 per 10,000																		
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING	G																	
COMPARATOR - Benchmark (England) WORSE 43.1 (Average)	R																	
<p>Story behind the baseline: When there is a continuing risk of harm to a child or young person, groups of professionals work together with the family to put a plan in place to try to reduce the risk of harm and keep the child or young person safe. Although the County Council has a statutory duty to investigate, assess and provide a plan to support families to keep their children safe from harm, it is not their sole responsibility. After rising steadily over the past few years, the number of children subject to a Child Protection Plan has now fallen significantly. There has been a significant multi-agency focus on reducing the number of children on CPPs through the DSCB and the safeguarding and standards team. Some of this is about better multi-agency working, the hard work of social workers, improvements to decision making on initiating child protection investigations and conferences, embedding child protection conference chairs in area teams so that there is better joint working and ensuring that plans don't drift (i.e. that they are only open for as long as they need to be). There has been a slight increase (within normal parameters) in the percentage of re-referral over the last quarter, and also in the percentage of children who become subject to a CPP for a second or subsequent time. Both of these are fluctuations within normal parameters. However, in the Service Improvement Board investigates every case closely in case remedial activity is required. Partners with a significant role to play: Any professional working with a child, young person or family should be able to identify possible signs of abuse and neglect and work together to safeguard children. Key professionals in the police, the health service (including GPs and A&E), health visitors, schools and early years settings, adult's services (including mental health services and substance use treatment providers), youth services, criminal justice agencies need to share intelligence and work together to safeguard children and young people. Domestic abuse features in over 95% of all child protection plans in Dorset. Also common are poor parental mental health and or parental substance misuse. Whole family support and good multi-agency working are therefore important in reducing the rate of children experiencing significant harm.</p>																		
Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines																		
<p>Children in need rate per 10,000</p> <p>Previous Q3 17-18 = 186.3</p> <p>Latest Q4 17-18 = 196.4</p>	<table border="1"> <caption>Children in need rate per 10,000</caption> <thead> <tr> <th>Quarter</th> <th>Rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Q2 16-17</td> <td>186.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 16-17</td> <td>186.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 16-17</td> <td>186.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q1 17-18</td> <td>186.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q2 17-18</td> <td>186.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q3 17-18</td> <td>186.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Q4 17-18</td> <td>196.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Quarter	Rate	Q2 16-17	186.3	Q3 16-17	186.3	Q4 16-17	186.3	Q1 17-18	186.3	Q2 17-18	186.3	Q3 17-18	186.3	Q4 17-18	196.4
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Corporate Risk	Score	Trend																
02a - Failure to consider the impacts that vulnerable adults have on children and families	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED																
02b - Unsuitable housing results in an increased risk to vulnerable children and adults	MEDIUM	WORSENING																
11c - Inefficient commissioning processes and monitoring of contracts to support delivery of Directorate and Children & Young People Priorities	LOW	UNCHANGED																
14b - Inability to attract and retain suitably qualified specialist safeguarding staff within Children's Services	HIGH	UNCHANGED																
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank																
<p>What are we doing to reduce the rate of children subject to a child protection plan and ensure that the work is effective in meeting children's needs? This is a key indicator for the Dorset Safeguarding Children's Board and partners continue to work together on it on the 2017-2020 Business Plan. Introduction of Family Partnership Zones to coordinate and improve early help. Continue to strengthen the role of the Child Protection Conference Chairs through training, support and geographical alignment with area social work teams. Increasing the number of social workers to reduce social work caseloads and Audit work to ensure that the right children are subject to child protection plans</p>																		

SAFE: 02 Population Indicator - Rate of children in care - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

DORSET		
Previous (March 2017) 63 per 10,000	Latest (March 2018) 59.4 per 10,000	
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING		
COMPARATOR - Benchmark (South West) WORSE 53 (Average)		

Story behind the baseline: Children come into care when parents are unable to care for them adequately or because they are at risk of significant harm. We have a statutory duty to provide a safe, alternative “family” home. The decision about whether a child should enter care is an important one as outcomes for children in care can be poorer than those of their peers and the cost of providing care is increasing. After rising steadily for a number of years, the rate of children in care has now fallen compared to this time last year. There has been a focus on LAC reduction in social care. One of the ways is through our Family Focus Team, which undertakes intensive family work to try to prevent children coming into care or in supporting children to return home. The number of children in care involves not only reducing the number of children entering the care system through high quality social work and early help, but also in increasing the number of children who cease to be looked after. For some, this can mean returning home, or for others this can be through securing alternative permanence arrangements such as adoption or through Special Guardianship Orders. The number of SGOs has fallen recently but several more are in preparation and the number will rise again over the coming months. Social worker caseload is important as there is strong evidence that lower caseloads improve the quality of work with families resulting in more needs being met at an earlier phase, reducing the need for care and supporting children to return home or have permanent alternative arrangements. When children leave care, it is also important for us to ensure that they can find suitable accommodation that is safe, secure and affordable and that there is a sufficient level of support available to enable them to live independently.

Partners with a significant role to play: The following partners will be critical to delivery: Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group (CCG), Dorset Healthcare University Foundation Trust (providers of CAMHs, community mental health services, health visiting), Dorset County Hospital, Poole Hospital, The Royal Bournemouth and Christchurch Hospital, Schools and colleges, GP practices, Voluntary and Community Sector providers, Pan-Dorset Youth Offending Service and Residential children’s homes/foster carers; schools and education settings, adult services, police, probation services.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines	
<p>Number of LAC ceased because of a Special Guardianship Order</p> <p>Previous Q3 17-18 = 7</p> <p>Latest Q4 17-18 = 0</p>	
<p>Percentage of LAC adopted in year</p> <p>Previous Q2 17-18 = 9.5%</p> <p>Latest Q3 17-18 = 16%</p>	
<p>Percentage of care leavers in suitable accommodation</p> <p>Previous Q3 17-18 – 96.5%</p> <p>Latest Q4 17-18 – 96.9%</p>	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
01d – A lack of sufficiency (placements/ residential/ foster care) impacts negatively on the demands led budget for children in care	HIGH	UNCHANGED
02c - Failure to keep children safe that are known to, or in the care of, DCC	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

What are we doing to reduce the rate of children in care and to ensure that care leavers are supported? This is a key indicator for the Dorset Safeguarding Children’s Board and partners continue to work together on it on the [2017-2020 Business Plan](#). Introduction of Family Partnership Zones to coordinate and improve early help and increasing the number of social workers to reduce social work caseloads, continuing to work with [Aspire](#), the newly introduced Regional Adoption Agency for Dorset, Bournemouth and Poole. Offering intensive family support to try to prevent children coming into care or to help them return home (including Family Group Conferences). Modernising our fostering service and gap analysis of current and future accommodation needs and working with partners to plan to meet these.

SAFE: 03 Population Indicator - The rate of children who are persistent absentees from school (Primary and Secondary) - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Claire Shiels

DORSET			
Previous (2016) Primary 7.6% Secondary 13.9%	Latest (2017) Primary 7.3% Secondary 14.6%		
DORSET – Trend Primary IMPROVING	G		
DORSET – Trend Secondary WORSENING	R	COMPARATOR – Benchmark (South West) SIMILAR Primary 7.9%; Secondary 14.6%	A

Story behind the baseline: Persistent absence is a serious problem for pupils. Much of the work children miss when they are off school is never made up, leaving these pupils at a considerable disadvantage for the remainder of their school career. Children who are missing from school are more vulnerable to exploitation. In 2016, the definition of persistent absence changed. This means that data prior to 2016 is not directly comparable. Persistent absence is now defined as missing 10% of sessions, equivalent to about 19 school days in any one academic year. For secondary schools this rose from 13.9% of pupils in 2015-16 to 14.6% in 2016-17. This is in line with a national upward trend, although the gap between Dorset’s rate and the national rate has widened (England figures increased from 13.1 to 13.5). Possible factors could include an increase in mental health/anxiety issues, and an increase in unauthorised absence due to family holidays. The timeliness of aggregate absence data is a recognised issue, as recorded absence figures for the summer term require considerable scrutiny to take account of factors such as study leave and pupils leaving school before the end of term, and this exercise is time consuming. We are exploring how to harvest live attendance data from schools to incorporate into our Business Intelligence Tool, which is used to inform the Dorset Families Matter programme and the work of the Family Partnership Zones. However, the most recent data from the termly school census at an individual pupil level is used to inform interventions with persistently absent pupils.

Responsibility for pupil absence primarily rests with the parent/carers, with schools responsible for monitoring and encouraging attendance where there are problems. The local authority will support this role through the offer of early help where appropriate and providing an enforcement role regarding parents/carers who fail to ensure that their children attend school regularly.

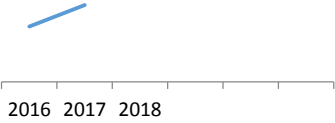
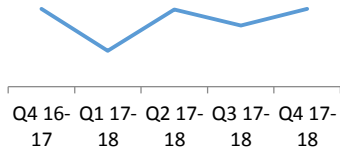
Partners with a significant role to play: Schools, school governors, parents, alternative education providers, voluntary and community sector, youth providers, early year’s settings, children’s centres, health visitors, police, youth offending service.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

<p>Number of families who have successfully completed support and seen attendance improve (Dorset Families Matter)</p> <p>Previous Q3 17-18 – 24</p> <p>Latest Q4 17-18 – 21</p>	
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Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank


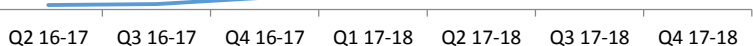
- What are we doing to reduce the percentage of children who are persistently absent from school?**
- Trade an attendance service to schools
 - Issuing penalty notices to parents
 - Providing early help through Family Partnership Zones
 - Providing intensive family support packages through [Dorset Families Matter](#) (our local Troubled Families Programme)

SAFE: 04 Population Indicator - The number of adult safeguarding concerns - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Mark Howe			
DORSET		Yearly	Quarterly
Latest (Q3 17-18) 937, 2016-17 3,553	Latest (Q4 17-18) 961, 2017-18 3,766		
DORSET - Trend WORSENING		R	R
COMPARATOR – Benchmark (England) BETTER per 100k pop = 928 (compared to England rate of 704)			

Story behind the baseline: Due to the introduction of Dorset’s new Client database (Mosaic) in mid-November 2017, migration of historical and existing data combined with new workflow has impacted on what should be reported as concern for retrospective periods. Therefore, the full years data has been based on 12 months of AIS data up to 15 November 2017. However, in terms of front line visibility and direct access to information to manage new contacts and open cases, summary data for Managers and case level details are already available and being used. The impact is currently on retrospective reporting whilst in this transitional period as to present the mix of data from two very different systems would be mis-leading. The longer term (2+ year) trend is an increase in the number of safeguarding concerns overall however, this is due to the inclusion of ‘non-safeguarding/not progressed’ concerns to demonstrate the volume of activity the specialist team receive. Therefore, the rate of concerns per 100k pop is “Higher” than the England rate, however the age standardised rate of individuals involved in safeguarding enquiries per 100k pop is 67 for Dorset compared to 250 for the whole of England. Which demonstrates that recording a high number of “concerns” does not equate to a higher number of investigations, as in Dorset we have a robust process for reporting and recording all levels of concerns and respond to all concerns with a decision in a timely / proportionate way. Going forward in 2018-19, we will not be including the concerns received that resulted in ‘Information & Advice/Not safeguarding’ and the next report covering Q1 18-19 will be based on Mosaic data. Generally, the trends remain consistent in terms of quarterly patterns. Most concerns are managed through the provision of information and advice (55%) or require no further action (36%) with only 8% leading to a Section 42 or Non-Stat enquiry. Of those leading to a S42 enquiry this year 104% have been concluded (incl. enquiries concluded in this year started in last year) and outcomes continue to show that risks overall have been reduced and that feedback from Service Users shows that 73% felt safer because of the safeguarding intervention.

Partners with a significant role to play: Local Safeguarding Teams, Children’s Social services, Prison service, Youth Offending service, Courts, Probation, Immigration, Community Rehabilitation, Fire and Rescue, Charities, Educational establishments and workplaces, Day centres, Housing, Ambulance service, Care Quality Commission, social workers, mental health staff, Police, primary and secondary health staff, domiciliary staff, residential care staff.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

<p>Proportion of people who use services who say that those services have made them feel safe and secure</p> <p>Previous 16-17 (Annual Measure) – 81.8%</p> <p>Latest 17-18 (Annual Measure) – 88.4%</p>	
<p>Percentage of assessments of new clients completed within 4 weeks</p> <p>Previous Q3 17-18 – 75%</p> <p>Latest Q4 17-18 – 74%</p>	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
03e - Failure to meet primary statutory and legal care duties - Adult Safeguarding	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
14c - Recruitment, development and retention of a suitably qualified workforce (internal and external) in key areas of the Adult & Community Services Directorate	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

What are we doing? Developing and sustaining a safeguarding culture that focuses on personal outcomes for people with care and support needs who may have been abused is a key operational and strategic goal for Dorset County Council. With the journey to the new councils underway in Dorset, it is proposed to fully review the Adult Safeguarding Model, to ensure that safeguarding is in line with Dorset Councils statutory duties and is fully embedded across Adult and Community Services. The outcomes from this will aim to improve practice and the experience of service users and their families. Ensure a safe transition of Safeguarding Adults responsibilities through Local Government Review. Ensure the best use of available resources. Support a shift to intensive and evidence driven priorities and delivery. To integrate and co-operate at an operational and strategic level where it adds value. Deliver a refreshed Safeguarding Adults Board with improved governance. The conversion rate of Safeguarding concerns to S42 enquiries is being investigated at a National, Regional and Local level due to significant variances reported between Local Authorities and findings will feed into the above review. A recent review of Trading Standards Service in Dorset highlighted the County Council's responsibility under the Care Act to minimise the damaging effects of scams and rogue traders by supporting residents' independence.

SAFE: 04 Population Indicator - The number of adult safeguarding concerns - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Mark Howe (Cont'd)

The victims of scams and rip-off rogues include a very high proportion of the most vulnerable adults and can cost thousands of pounds; lead to loss of dignity and raise questions as to ongoing independence. Vulnerable residents who have spent vast sums on unnecessary repairs or other scams will be less resilient to deal with life's problems and where social care needs are confirmed they will have less saved to help themselves.

Two posts are being moved into the Special Projects Team from other teams to help focus, refine and improve outcomes on tackling rogue traders and their effects. Collaboration with the Police and regional trading standards colleagues will continue to be key. Engaging with victims of scams is one way we have been trying to limit damage to consumers, educating them and following up leads from the national scams team and this engagement is an important step in getting key preventative messages out in the community, while helping individual victims understand what is happening to them. Nationally there is work on a pilot outcomes framework because of a lack of comparable information in this sector and locally we are looking at how to implement performance measures that demonstrate the value of intervention and prevention by Trading Standards in helping people to feel safer.

SAFE: 05 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset - Outcome Lead Officer Paul Leivers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Andy Frost

Partners with a significant role to play: The County Council is one of many organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime in their area. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. Many other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work on a wider scale at a pan-Dorset level.

DORSET – Population Indicator Total Crime		
Previous (Q3 2017-18) 4,961 crimes	Latest (Q4 2017-18) 4,776 crimes	
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING		
G		
COMPARATOR - No data		

Story behind the baseline: TOTAL CRIME – Although total crime has reduced over the last two quarters, the longer-term trend is an increase. Although this would appear to a large extent to be due to improvements in Police recording standards and an increased willingness by people to report crime, it is generally understood that in some categories crime is increasing. Partners including Dorset Police and the local authorities are exploring the issues through their partnership groups (including the Dorset Community Safety Partnership) with the aim of putting interventions and solutions in place.

DORSET – Population Indicator Total Anti- Social Behaviour		
Previous (Q3 2017-18) 2,317 incidents	Latest (Q4 2017-18) 2,225 incidents	
DORSET - Trend IMPROVING		
G		
COMPARATOR - No data		

Story behind the baseline: ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR – ASB has reduced for two quarters in a row and has reduced by 4% compared to the same time last year. The County Council and its partners through the Dorset Community Safety Partnership have explored the detail behind ASB issues and attempted to put effective measures in place to address them. These measures include developing a common policy for dealing with long running neighbour disputes and ensuring the use of Multi-Agency Risk Management Meetings (MARMs) for those victims and perpetrators that do not meet the thresholds for statutory service intervention. Multi-agency work has also been undertaken to address specific issues in Dorchester and Weymouth Libraries.

DORSET – Population Indicator Domestic Abuse Incidents		
Previous (Q3 2017-18) 564 incidents for the quarter	Latest (Q4 2017-18) 590 incidents for the quarter	
DORSET - Trend WORSENING		
R		
COMPARATOR - No data		

Story behind the baseline: DOMESTIC ABUSE INCIDENTS – The number of domestic abuse incidents increased slightly in Q4. Although an increase in the number of incidents could be positive, due to known under-reporting of domestic abuse, the County Council and its partners are undertaking work to understand the nature of the increases and reasons for it. The County Council delivers against domestic abuse issues through the pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Group. Officers co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Steering Group and have in place an action plan with partners to deliver against domestic abuse issues.

SAFE: 05 Rates of crime, antisocial behaviour and domestic abuse in Dorset - Outcome Lead Officer Paul; Leivers; Population Indicator Lead Officer Andy Frost (Cont'd)

Partners with a significant role to play: The County Council is one of many organisations with a statutory responsibility to work in partnership to tackle crime. Those partners include: Dorset Police, the Dorset district and borough councils, Dorset Clinical Commissioning Group, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire Authority, The National Probation Service and The Dorset, Devon and Cornwall Community Rehabilitation Company. Many other partners including the Youth Offending Service, Public Health Dorset and Dorset Fire & Rescue Service also contribute to this work.

DORSET – Population Indicator Domestic Abuse Crimes			
Previous (Q3 2017-18) 567	Latest (Q4 2017-18) 568		
DORSET - Trend SIMILAR			A
COMPARATOR - No data			

Story behind the baseline: DOMESTIC ABUSE CRIMES – The number of domestic abuse crimes has remained roughly the same in Q4. It is harder to assess the implications of changes in performance for domestic abuse as, for example, an increase could indicate improved confidence to report crimes and issues. The County Council delivers against domestic abuse issues through the pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence Strategic Group. Officers co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Steering Group and have in place an action plan with partners to deliver against domestic abuse issues.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines

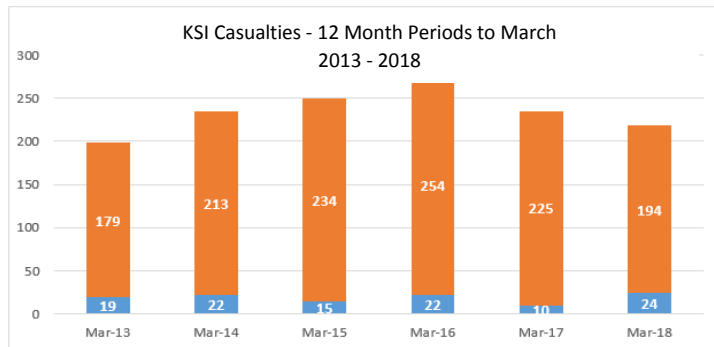
Number of individuals who have completed support (via the Dorset Integrated Domestic Abuse Service) Previous Q3 17-18 – 175 Latest Q4 17-18 - 106	
Number of safeguarding enquiries related to domestic abuse Previous Q3 17-18 – 3 Latest Q4 17-18 – 0	
Number of assaults – Cardiff Model Data DCH Previous Q3 17-18 – 74 Latest Q4 17-18 – 86	
First time entrants aged 10 to 17 into criminal justice system Previous Q2 2016-17 – 257 Latest Q3 2016-17 - 243	

Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
No associated current corporate risk(s)		
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

What are we doing? Partners including Dorset Police and the local authorities are exploring the issues through their partnership groups (including the Dorset Community Safety Partnership) with the aim of putting interventions and solutions in place. Officers co-ordinate a pan-Dorset Domestic Abuse Steering Group and have an action plan with partners to deliver against domestic abuse issues.

SAFE: 06 Population Indicator - Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter

DORSET	
Previous (2017) 235	Latest (2018) 218 (194 seriously injured, 24 fatalities)
DORSET Trend	G
IMPROVING	
COMPARATOR	
No data	



Please note, casualty data for 2018 remains subject to change until it is signed off by the Department for Transport (DfT) in spring 2019. The number of people killed or seriously injured during the 12 months to March 2018 was 218 - 24 fatalities and 194 serious injuries. This compares to 10 fatalities and 225 serious injuries for the 12 months to March 2017. The most notable difference between the number of fatalities between the 12 months to March 2018 and to March 2017 is pedestrians; during the 12 months to March 2018 there were a total of 6 pedestrian's fatalities, during the 12 months to March 2017 there weren't any.

The trend for all casualties (KSI and slight injury) is an additional measure to help set context. There has been a relatively consistent downward trend in the total number of road traffic casualties in recent years. The 2005-09 baseline for all casualties is 1830, and the figure for the 12 months to March 2018 is 1093, 40% fewer. It is important to consider the wide variety of factors that influence the number of road traffic casualties, many being outside the direct control of the County Council. Responsibility for improving road safety is shared with key partners including Dorset Police, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue and the South West Ambulance Service as well as individual road users. During 2018-19 we will continue to analyse collision data to identify locations or routes that we as the highway authority could influence a reduced likelihood of a road traffic casualty. The collision cluster and route programme for 2018/19 is being established now that 2017 data has been signed off by Department for Transport. The number of cyclists killed or seriously injured remains the only road group to be consistently higher than the 2005-09 baseline. Casualty data is provided to the County Council monthly by Dorset Police. A more detailed overview of road traffic casualty figures including rolling annual charts for each road user group can be found at dorsetforyou.gov.uk/road-safety/engineering-statistics. Safeguarding Committee have established a working group focusing on what the County Council is doing to improve road safety. Work to refresh the existing Road Casualty Reduction Plan is underway with new interventions being investigated.

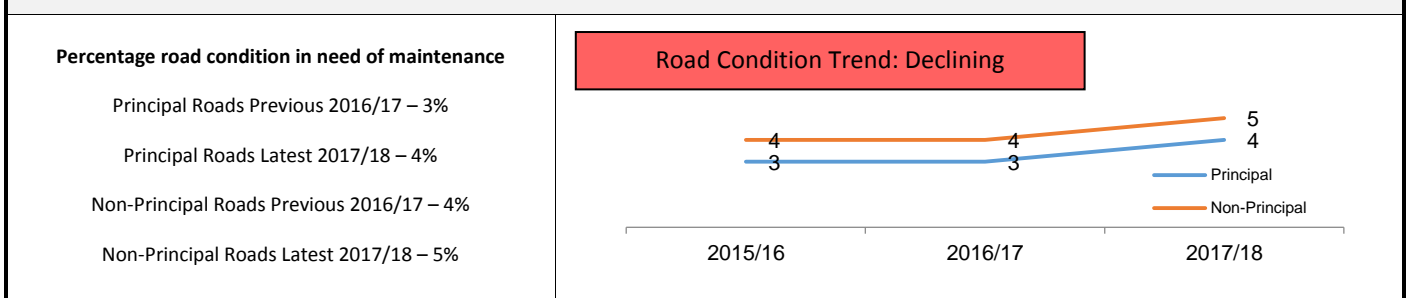
Worsening performance for road condition is linked to reduced investment in road maintenance. Whilst the percentage of Cat 1 (32 hour) defects made safe on time improved during Q4, performance for Cat 2 (28 day) defects and highway inspections declined. This was mainly due to the winter weather, with operatives taken off other activities due to snow event days, and the increase in defects reported as a result. This winter has seen some extreme weather conditions, with 124 gritting runs made over 71 days, using over 9,000 tonnes of salt (more than double last year). Almost 4,000 of this was used in March alone, with a period of snow event days meant Dorset Highways operating 24/7 to keep roads open and people safe, as well as allow businesses to operate and provide fundamental access for vulnerable people. This has also resulted in an increase in repairs to carry out because of damage caused by the winter weather.

There has been an improvement in Principal A Road skid resistance due to investment in parts of the highway network where data highlighted potential risks. The new strategy has been further enhanced with £1million further investment in 2018/19, targeting sites with a high risk of collisions based on skid data, collision history, and perceived risk (due to road layout, etc.). Much of priority, high risk, sites have been on the principal network in the past 12 months, therefore whilst this has improved, the non-principal network has declined. The new strategy has been further enhanced with £1million further investment in 2018/19, targeting sites with a high risk of collisions based on skid data, collision history, and perceived risk (due to road layout, etc.).

More information about Dorset Highways, including performance, can be found at: <https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/roads-highways-maintenance/roads-and-pavements/maintenance/road-maintenance/dorset-highways-management-and-performance.aspx>

Partners with a significant role to play: Responsibility for improving road safety is shared with key partners including Dorset Police, Dorset & Wiltshire Fire & Rescue and the South West Ambulance Service as well as individual road users. A copy of the partnerships strategy can be found at: <http://www.dorsetroadsafe.org.uk/information-contact-us/dorset-road-safe-strategy/> and copies of the partnership's newsletters can be found at: <http://www.dorsetroadsafe.org.uk/information-contact-us/newsletters/>.

Performance Measure(s) – Trend Lines



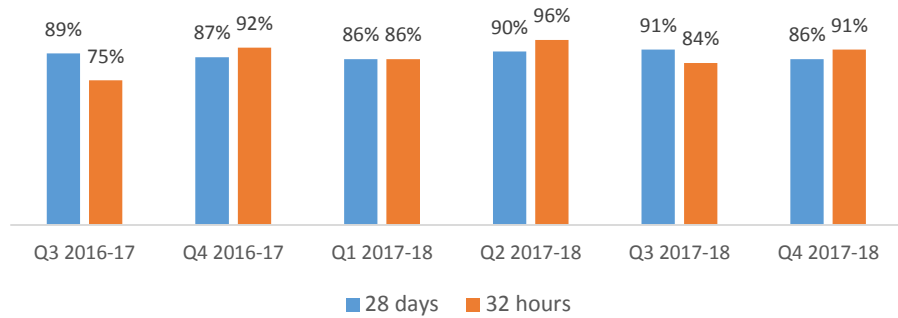
SAFE: 06 Population Indicator - Number of people killed or seriously injured on Dorset roads - Outcome Lead Officer and Population Indicator Lead Officer Michael Potter (Cont'd).

Percentage of defects made safe on time

28 days Previous Q4 2016/17 – 87%
 28 days Previous Q3 2017/18 – 91%
 28 days Latest Q4 2017/18 – 86%

32 hours Previous Q4 2016/17 – 92%
 32 hours Previous Q3 2017/18 – 84%
 32 hours Latest Q4 2017/18 – 91%

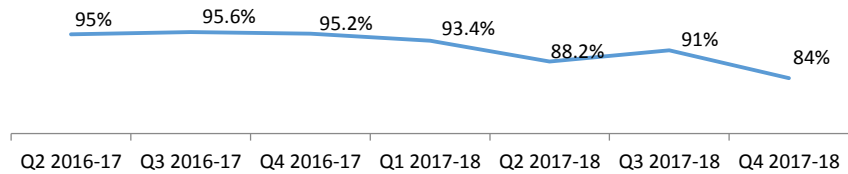
Trend: Similar (Compared to Q4 2016/17)



Percentage of inspections completed on time

Previous Q4 2016/17 – 95%
 Previous Q3 2017/18 – 91%
 Latest Q4 2017/18 – 84%

Inspections Trend: Declining

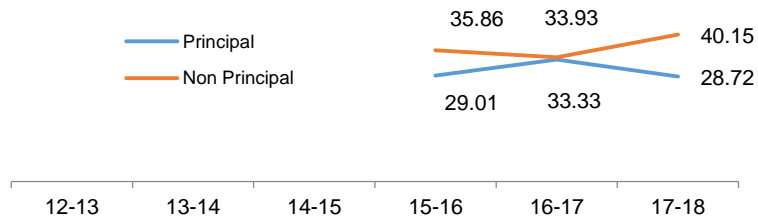


Percentage roads with skidding resistance below investigatory level

Principal Roads Previous 2016/17 – 33.33%
 Principal Roads Latest 2017/18 – 28.72%
 Non-Principal Roads Previous 2016/17 – 33.93%
 Non-Principal Roads Latest 2017/18 – 40.15%

Principal Road Trend: Improving

Non-Principal Road Trend: Declining



Corporate Risk	Score	Trend
09b - Inability to maintain the highways infrastructure to an acceptable standard in the face of changing circumstances (e.g. budget reductions; climate change)	HIGH	WORSENING
Value for Money - UNDER DEVELOPMENT	Latest	Rank

What are we doing? During 2018-19 we will continue to analyse collision data to identify locations or routes that we as the highway authority could improve to reduce the likelihood of a road traffic casualty. Because of a task and finish group established by the County Council's Safeguarding Overview & Scrutiny Committee, the Highways Service have changed the way rural routes are identified for further investigation. Routes will be ranked based on KSI collisions per mile, rather than by per vehicle miles travelled. This change will likely identify routes with a higher number of collisions; routes will be subjected to a detailed review to identify if there are any steps the County Council can take to influence an improvement.

Corporate Risks that feature within SAFE but are not assigned to a specific POPULATION INDICATOR (All risks are drawn from the Corporate Risk Register)		
04a – Health and Safety risks associated with occupation of premises	HIGH	IMPROVING
C07 – Mosaic hosting issues have caused frequent planned and unplanned system outages	HIGH	UNCHANGED
04l – Serious injury or death of staff, contractors and the public	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
04o – Limited supervision results in an injury to a service user / Dorset Travel driver	MEDIUM	UNCHANGED
05b – Response to a major event that could impact on the community, the environment and or/ the council	MEDIUM	IMPROVED
04b – Serious injury or death of a Children’s Services employee, including assault	LOW	UNCHANGED
04d – Injury or death of a service user, third party or employee	LOW	UNCHANGED
06d – Failure to fulfil our statutory ‘Prevent’ duty to combat radicalisation	LOW	IMPROVING

Key to risk and performance assessments			
Corporate Risk(s)		Trend	
High level risk in the Corporate Risk Register and outside of the Council’s Risk Appetite	HIGH	Performance trend line has improved since previous data submission	IMPROVING
Medium level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	MEDIUM	Performance trendline remains unchanged since previous data submission	UNCHANGED
Low level risk in the Corporate Risk Register	LOW	Performance trendline is worse than the previous data submission	WORSENING

Responsibility for Indicators and Measures	
<p>Population Indicator – relates to ALL people in each population</p> <p>Shared Responsibility - Partners and stakeholders working together</p> <p>Determining the ENDS <i>(Or where we want to be)</i></p>	<p>Performance Measure – relates to people in receipt of a service or intervention</p> <p>Direct Responsibility - Service providers (and commissioners)</p> <p>Delivering the MEANS <i>(Or how we get there)</i></p>

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